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United States Patent [19]**Kageyama et al.**[11] **Patent Number:** **5,147,396**[45] **Date of Patent:** **Sep. 15, 1992**[54] **INTRAOCULAR LENS**[75] **Inventors:** **Mayumi Kageyama**, Akishima;
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Kodaira, all of Japan[73] **Assignee:** **Hoya Corporation**, Tokyo, Japan[21] **Appl. No.:** **327,701**[22] **Filed:** **Mar. 23, 1989**[30] **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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[51] **Int. Cl.⁵** **A61F 2/16**[52] **U.S. Cl.** **623/6; 351/160 H;**
523/113[58] **Field of Search** 623/6; 351/160 H;
523/113; 522/26, 99, 50; 528/31, 32[56] **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**4,143,949 3/1979 Chen 351/160 H
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4,872,877 10/1988 Tiffany 623/6*Primary Examiner*—Alan W. Cannon*Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Nixon & Vanderhye[57] **ABSTRACT**

An intraocular lens whose optic or optic and haptic are composed of a substantially soft polymer obtained by curing a composition comprising:

- (a) a dimethylsiloxane-phenylsiloxane copolymer having a vinyl group at each of the both terminals of the molecular chain,
(b) a diorganopolysiloxane having at least three hydrosilyl groups in the molecule, and
(c) an U.V. absorber.

The intraocular lens obtained above has good intraocular stability, excellent biocompatibility, high optical properties and an U.V. absorbability closer to that of the human lens.

By further incorporating a filler as the component (d), the intraocular lens has improved mechanical properties and higher intraocular stability.

14 Claims, No Drawings